only 35% are aware that undetectable viral load is associated with a decreased risk of sexual transmission. The knowledge that HIV transmission decreases with low VL is higher among women with higher level of education (OR=1.72), women diagnosed for at least two years (OR=1.91) and among discordant couples (OR=2.56). And, the non-use of condoms in the last sexual intercourse is higher among those who know that HIV transmission decreases with low VL and among those with HIV+ partner (OR=1.69 and 2.56, respectively), regardless level of schooling.

Conclusion Women can take advantage of up-to-date information on HIV prevention once they have it. Meaningful information is a critical piece to ensure a pleasurable and safe sexual life of WLHIV, free of constraints for not using condoms 100% of the time. Sexuality and its constraints are always changing. New challenges are placed in the fourth decade of the AIDS epidemic; some of them refer to gender and sexuality.

Results Transcriptions were performed and thematic data analysis conducted. B (HBV) and C (HCV). Discussions were audio recorded, data on testing and diagnosis we assessed MSM included in an online survey that would link with surveillance on HIV prevention once they have it. Meaningful information is a critical piece to ensure a pleasurable and safe sexual life. Knowledge of, and attitudes towards STIs. We ran a discussion and ranking exercise in which participants were asked the scary and less scary attributes of the infections from lay people to experts. Results revealed that users prefer an application that provides scientific reliable information, is subtle and sensitive to privacy, can be used internationally, and has advanced features like vaccines, treatment and/or cure.

Conclusion While knowledge of individual STI infections varies, knowledge and awareness about Shigella was particularly low. MSM expressed a range of nuanced concerns related to individual STI sand STI testing and treatment. Fears influence and relate to each other e.g., considerable fear of a disfiguring infection may be reduced if the treatment is seen to be relatively easy, short and effective. MSM articulated a range of concerns which were subsequently used as categories in a self-completion survey to inform STI risk reduction, testing and treatment interventions.

P4.90 WHICH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS DO GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN FIND MOST SCARY AND WHY? A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Introduction As a result of high burden of infection, men who have sex with men (MSM) are a priority for sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention interventions including promoting regular testing. Effective intervention design requires understanding of MSM’s knowledge and perceptions of STIs and their social representations which may affect attitudes and behaviour related to risk, testing and treatment. To inform STI prevention interventions and development of questions and items to be asked in a range of population surveys a self-completion survey to inform STI risk reduction, testing and treatment interventions. The smartphone application is being finalised. Qualitative findings revealed that users prefer an application that provides scientific reliable information, is subtle and sensitive to privacy, can be used internationally, and has advanced features like vaccines, treatment and/or cure.

Conclusion While knowledge of individual STI infections varies, knowledge and awareness about Shigella was particularly low. MSM expressed a range of nuanced concerns related to individual STI sand STI testing and treatment. Fears influence and relate to each other e.g., considerable fear of a disfiguring infection may be reduced if the treatment is seen to be relatively easy, short and effective. MSM articulated a range of concerns which were subsequently used as categories in a self-completion survey to inform STI risk reduction, testing and treatment interventions.